No. [illegible] THE April 5, 1788

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, April 5, 1788 [Vol. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* John Scull and John Boyd, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

Waſhington County, February 14, 1788.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to non-reſident proprietors of lands lying and being in the county of Waſhington, that if they, or ſome perſon in their behalf, do not appear and pay unto Andrew Swearingen, treaſurer, living in Waſhington, the full amount of the outſtanding taxes hereafter mentioned, together with the additional charges thereon, before the firſt Monday in July next, their lands will be ſold, or ſo much of them as will be ſufficient to pay the taxes and charges thereon, agreeable to law, for the year 1787.

JAMES M'CREADY,]
JAMES BRADFORD,] Commiſſioners.

	acres	L.	S.	D.
Joſiah Anthony	400		7	6
James Bray	400		7	6
Richard Bable	400		7	6
Bryan Bruan	400		7	6
Joſeph Brown	400		7	6
Joſiah Coats	400		7	6
Samuel Coats	400		7	6
Myles or Morris Fiſher	400		7	6
Rebecca Gray	400		7	6
Clement Humphrey	400		7	6
Joſiah Hughes	400		7	6
David Lewis	400		7	6
Joſeph Paſkell	400		7	6
Stephen Paſkell	400		7	6
Samuel Razor	400		7	6
Thomas Rightbright	400		7	6
Thomas Roach	400		7	6
Chriſtopher Sellers	400		7	6
Philip Summers	400		7	6
Joſiah Thomas	400		7	6
Iſaac Warton	400		7	6
Charles Warton	400		7	6
On the waters of Ten Mile and Wheling.				
James M'Pherſon	400		7	6
Daniel M'Pherſon	400		7	6
George Leeper	400		7	6
William Campbell	400		7	6
James Martin	400		7	6
Hugh Martin	400		7	6
Patrick Campbell	400		7	6
James Gray	400		7	6
Robert Gray	400		7	6
John Gibſon	400		7	6
George Douglaſs	400		7	6
John Forſyth	400		7	6
William Morrice	400		7	6
Samuel Douglaſs	400		7	6
Samuel M'Clean	400		7	6
James M'Lean	400		7	6
On the waters of Dunkard, Wheling, and Fiſh creek.				
James Wright	400		7	6
James Burrell	400		7	6
Levi Adams	400		7	6
Morris Kenpedy	400		7	6
Benjamin Morgan	400		7	6
Stephen Paſkell, ſen.	400		7	6
Joſeph Anthony	400		7	6
On the waters of Ten Mile and Wheling.				
Philip Peters	400		7	6
Richard Tomkins	400		7	6
Thomas Maſon	400		7	6
Auguſtine Phillesgar	400		7	6
Henry Smelt	400		7	6
Peter Duffield	400		7	6
James Kite	400		7	6
John Hynes	400		7	6
Edward Shingle	400		7	6
Abraham Oldman	400		7	6
Philip Whitely	400		7	6
Patrick M'Knight	400		7	6
Jeremiah Ord	400		7	6
Moſes Kurth	400		7	6
Nathan Still	400		7	6
Aaron Williams or Wilſon	400		7	6
[illegible] Lovemore	400		7	6
[illegible] Parram	400		7	6
[illegible] Lettimore	400		7	6
Threſhing Floor, the [illegible] of the tract	400		7	6
On the waters of Fiſh creek.				
Ieremiah Fiſher	400		7	6
Abraham Roberts	400		7	6
Frederick Haylor	400		7	6
Joſeph Hillburn	400		7	6
Thomas Paſkell	400		7	6
Peter Deal	400		7	6
On Dunkard waters.				
Caleb Brown	180		6	4
James Fulton	300		13	8
John Forgey	200		5	6
John *Hill*	150		5	6
Robert Kenneday	400		14	2
Jacob Neeſley	300		13	4
Iſaac Pearce	300		13	4
Joſeph Tarrance	300		18	3
Thomas Rogers	300		10	7
Ieremiah Simpſon	300		10	7
Matthew Winton	200		7	2
Lying and ſituate in Smith Townſhip.				
Sarah Vowell	300	Racoon	10	
John Crips Vowell	200	ditto	6	8
Thomas Vowell, ſen.	300	ditto	10	
John Purden	300	Fairblanes run	10	
James Wilſon	200	Ohio river	6	8
John David	300	Flagherties run	10	
Thomas Vowell, jun.	300	ditto	10	
Mary Marſhall	300	ditto	10	
David Duncan	300	ditto	10	
Ebenezer Vowel	300	Drains Logſtown	7	
David *Hoggin*	200	Crooked run	6	8
Thomas Caſtears	200	*Moon* run	6	8
William Spence	400	ditto	13	4
William Marſhell	400	ditto	13	4
Andrew Spence	300	ditto	10	
William Engliſh	400	Duck run	13	4
Margaret Marſhel	300	ditto	10	
Ann *Marſhel*	300	ditto	6	8
John Ward	191		6	8
John Vaile	219		7	8
John *Morgan*	364		12	
Francis Baron de Belen Bartholf	407		13	4
Robert Irvin	230		7	10
John Wentzee	306		7	2
Narrows and Thorn's run drains of Ohio.				
Hanover Townſhip.				
John Maſon	289	T. run	9	
James *Moore*	80	Racoon	5	
George Gibſon	600	ditto	17	6
Samuel Boyd	300		6	8
Abraham Kilpatrick	400	Racoon	12	6
William Redick	300	ditto	6	6
William Thompſon	200	ditto	4	2
John Neilſon	400	Service	9	4
John Douglaſs	170	ditto	3	8
Michael Criſloe	300	Ohio	12	6
Robert Rutherford	1000	Mill creek	12	6
Iame Miller	300	King's creek	9	
Matthias Hook	800	Mill creek and S.	19	3
Bacharias Davis	300		6	6
Daniel Curry	400		12	6
Edward Ioy	200		4	2
William Wilſon	150	Travice	2	6
Mathew Vanleer	300	*Hermon's* creek	9	5
Edward *Hatfield*	200	ditto	4	2
Michael Steel	250		5	4
Martha Davis	400		8	4
Peter Demas	200	Travis	6	3
Nathan Dungan	170	ditto	6	3
Joſeph Carrel	400	King's creek	16	8
Magneſs Tate	800	Travis	1 5	
Oliver *M'Cormick*	400		8	4
William Forſyth	400	King's creek	16	8
Samuel Johnſon	300		9	5
John *Mackey*	300		6	3
Nathl. Clark, exr.	200		6	3
Taylor Carrel	300	King's creek	9	5
Andrew Linn	300		9	5
Robinſons Townſhip.				
Robert Bell, captain	400	*Montures*	11	8
Peden Cook	600	R. and Racoon	1 10	6
Charles Clark	300	Flagherty's	8	
Callender's heirs	1600	Racoon	2 12	6
Cooper's heirs	400	Montours	11	8
Duncan & Purvience	600	Montours	17	6
John Dawſon	400	Racoon	11	8
John Douſman	600	Logſtown	17	6
Fowler's heirs	400	Flaherties	11	8
John Gilcreeſe	300	Robinſons	15	3
Seth Greer	300	Racoon	8	9
General Irvin	1200	ditto	4 7	6
Inman's heirs	300	Flagherties	12	6
John Kilcreeſe	300	Robinſons	8	9
Adam Logan	200	ditto	5	
James Morriſon	570	Montures	16	8
Alexander M'Curdy	300	Chartiers	8	9
M'Adoo John	246	Montures	7	10
William Morriſon	300	Racoon	8	9
Andrew *Mitchell*	275	*Montures*	8	7
William Newell	400	ditto	11	8
Abraham Newell	170	ditto	4	2
John Perry	300	ditto	18	
Roſs, in Pitt	400	ditto	5	10
Major Richeſon	700	*Robinſons*	1 10	
John Hervey	300	ditto	10	
Robinſon or Smith's heirs	300	Logſtown	9	
John Swearingen	400	*Montures*	11	8
Slough, in Lancaſter	300	Ohio	18	
Smith's heirs	400	*Racoon*	11	8
Charles Sims	3000	ditto	4 3	4
Sam. Stewart, col.	500		1 5	7
Major Smallman	300	Flagherty's	8	9
Joſeph Tumbleſtone	400	Racoon	11	8
Thompſon's heirs	300	ditto	9	
And. Thompſons hrs.	200	ditto	5	10
John Tompkins	300	ditto	8	9
Rob. Witherington	900	ditto	5 5	
Samuel Vinley or Doctor Morgan	300	*Montures*	18	1
Green Townſhip.				
John *M'Mahen*	300	Crooked run	10	4
Thomas *Ramſey*	400	Dunkard	14	8
Samuel Upthegrove	800	ditto	1 7	6
Geo. Wilſon's heirs	300	ditto	10	4
Andrew *Porter*	700	ditto & Wheling	1 3	
Andrew Ellicot	400	Dunkard	6	
John Watmore	380	Whitely	4	7
Daniel Watmore	400	ditto	4	8
Hopewell Townſhip.				
Cambers & Hoge	200	*Hermons* creek	12	6
Robert *Higgins*	350		17	6
John Merriman	150	Croſs creek	9	5
Hugh M'Conkey	150	ditto	9	5
James Randles	200	ditto	10	
Abſolom Wells	400	ditto	1 5	
Alexander Young	400	Buffaloe	9	9
Dickinſon Townſhip.				
Daniel *M'Dermot*	150	*Monongahela*	8	4
Daniel *M'Dermot*, jun.	300	Street run	12	6
Robert Craighead	200	*Peters* creek	6	4
Mr. Adams, in *Pitt*	150	*Peters* creek	5	
Mr. Chriſtie	200	Chartiers	9	
Benjamin Stiles	200	*Morgan* T.	10	

A NEW STORE.

THE ſubſcribers are juſt opening for ſale at the houſe of Samuel Acklin, tavern keeper three doors below the court houſe in the town of Waſhington, a neat and general aſſortment of Dry Goods, and Groceries, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, furs, whiſkey or ginſeng. They have alſo laid in a freſh aſſortment of Goods at their Store in Pittſburgh, which they will ſell low for caſh, ginſeng, furs, or whiſkey.

John & Samuel Colhoun.

Pittſburgh, March 21, 1788.

N. B. All thoſe who have open accounts with ſaid company at Pittſburgh, are deſired to come in and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the firſt day of May next: if any ſhould neglect this call they may aſſure themſelves I will do myſelf juſtice, and without reſpect to perſons, put their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

SAM. COLHOUN.

SERMON III.

"Say ye not a confederacy, to all to whom this people shall say a confederacy." Isaiah viii. 12.

UNDER pretence of pointing out defects and mischiefs in the new constitution, it is the object of many to prevent any confederation whatever. Men of influence in the several states, who owe it more to local favor, than to extensive abilities, may apprehend that on the large scale, they cannot be considerable; and will therefore wish to have the small wheel within which they move, distinct from any larger one. A snail may work the shell which it inhabits, but let the same body be put into a marine coach, and it will not be able to give it motion.

I found my opinion on the very reasoning of our adversaries; because things are advanced by them, which are calculated merely to take the populace, & which I am convinced they do not themselves believe, viz. the necessity or a bill of rights, &c.

It is private interest that governs them. Some who possess offices may apprehend that those will be abridged; others, that they will not be able to obtain, by the aid of party, local, partial, and ex post facto laws, for their private emolument. A third class may have their eyes upon honorary and lucrative deputations. If each state becomes independent, it must have its foreign ministers, residing abroad, or negociating with the neighbouring commonwealths; and in this case, the little demagogues within their respective sovereignties, will be thrown up into splendid political existence. The Loyal Manning weaver may come to be a negociator of treaties.

There is a class of demagogues superior to these, who would not object to a confederation of two or three states, comprehending that within which they live, because even then they might hope to be considerable. It is on this principle that three confederacies have been suggested, a northern, a southern, and a middle. There would in that case be three sets of legislative, judiciary and executive men, and all the train of officers which would be competent for a greater republic.

But let these be the views of the adversaries or not, till their conduct leads to this object. For if we do not adopt the present schedule of confederation, it is not probable that we shall ever agree upon any other. To defeat this, will be the same as to determine that we shall have no confederation at all.—Those who oppose it, might just as well speak out, and "say not a confederacy, to all to whom this people shall say a confederacy."

Foreign Intelligence.

WARSAW, December 5.

THE troops which prince Radzivil has raised at his own expence, for the defence of the republic, amounts already to 7000 men.

Besides a number of Poles who are to serve in the Russian army, several English are expected, who have offered themselves as volunteers.

The brave chevalier Lombard lost his life in the last attack of the Russian floating battery, the boat in which he was being sunk.

The ambition of the Turks is strongly directed to possess the fortress of Kinburn, in order to be sure of Oczakow, which will always be in danger while the Russians keep possession of Kinburn; and who are so well apprised of its value as to fortify it very strongly against all attempts.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 10.

The arrival of a courier here from Vienna, and of one from that of Versailles, occasioned a meeting of the principal persons in administration on the 30th of October, when we understood the president produced a letter from prince Kaunitz, addressed to the grand vizir, in justification of the conduct of the Imperial internuncio, and urging the Turkish government, in the most pressing manner, to liberate the Russian envoy.

We further learn, that an accommodation between the grand seignior and our sovereign is in a train of being effected, in a manner equally satisfactory to the two parties.

HAGUE, December 12.

All the provinces have concurred in the proposition of the province of Utrecht, for concluding a defensive alliance with the courts of London and Berlin.

LONDON, December 21.

Mr. Pitt, it is said, has at length come to a final resolution of lowering the duty on Tobacco from 1s to 8d per lb. The original design was to place this article at once under the customs and excise, but after examination the latter was found impracticable, as it would be impossible to take stock with any precision.

Dec. 25. If Mr. Burke's assertion is true, "That Great-Britain and Russia united would be a match for the world," the answer given by the Imperial Catherine to the proposals from France, seems to promise that such a union is not far distant. If both countries consider their own interests, it is not far distant, and no doubt can be entertained, but that the interests of both countries are considered, when it is remembered what the present empress has gained for Russia, and what the British administration has gained for Great-Britain.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Dec. 24.

"A report was current here for some days, that an attempt had been made by the Imperial troops on Belgrade. The declarations made by the grand signior, that without the evacuation of the Crimea, he would not consent to a suspension of arms, determined the emperor to throw off the mask, and commence at once hostilities against the Porte. Orders were accordingly dispatched to the army to carry Belgrade by surprise, its garrison consisting of only 400 men. The execution of the project was confided to general Alvinzi, who, in the night between the 3d and 4th of this month, passed the Save, at break of day, over a bridge of boats, and advanced with six regiments of infantry, to within two cannon shot of Belgrade. He was to have been supported in this enterprise by general Gemmingen, with six regiments, but the Danube being tempestuous, he could not gain the opposite shore of that river before the evening; by which delay the whole plan was frustrated.

"General Alvinzi waited some hours for the arrival of the corps under the command of general Gemmingen, to no purpose, and being without artillery, he had not the means of making any attempt on the fortress.

"The pacha of Belgrade, observing the troops, sent an officer to demand on what account the Imperial army appeared in force on the Turkish territories: he was answered that it was not with any hostile view, but on the report of an attack intended to be made on the Imperial Cordon, it had been tho't proper to advance the corps, in order to prevent it.

"After this message had been delivered to the pacha's message, the Austrian general made his retreat with the utmost expedition; so great, indeed, was his precipitation, that it is said one of the regiments, passing the bridge of boats in haste, and some disorder, it gave way, and a great number of the soldiers were drowned in the Save.

"Another report stated the fortress of Belgrade to have been betrayed and delivered up to the Austrian forces. This account came from some Greek merchants, and the authenticity of it was much doubted.

"Yesterday letters from some of the principal officers, confirmed the first relation of the abortive attempt made on the garrison of Belgrade; though it, no doubt, will be the design of government to give another turn to the transaction, rather than acknowledge, that it was the intention to surprise the Ottomans before they had made any declaration of war.

It is accordingly given out, that the Austrian generals crossed the Save, merely to ascertain the truth of a report which had come to them, that the Turks were going to pillage the town of Semlin.

"Fortunately the pacha of Belgrade seemed to be satisfied with the excuse, otherwise it would have been an easy matter for him to take advantage of the disorder our troops were in, and drive them into the Save. This circumstance being considered, it is easy to foresee, that our government will keep profoundly secret their designs in the movement of these troops into the Ottoman territory.

"General de Roucroi, the commander of the artillery, arrived the day before yesterday, from Peterwardin, and was not very well received. He made a report of a state of the garrisons in Hungary, and received directions for the bombardment of Belgrade, the capture of which is the first object. Till that is accomplished, our army cannot act with any degree of energy."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Dec. 18.

"A respectable gentleman of my acquaintance is lately arrived here from France, who assures me, that in almost every town of that kingdom, all sorts of English manufactures were to be purchased at least 50 per cent. cheaper than they could be obtained at the best market in England. I fear the consequences of that ruinous commercial treaty will give Britons cause to curse the strangers of it. The manufactories of France are (as very natural to suppose) merchants

chants in the silk trade in the city of Lyons, [illegible] have failed in consequence of this stagnation.

American Occurrences.

BOSTON, March 7.

Yesterday a resolve passed the honorable house of representatives (but not a very "full" vote, the majority being but 11) for pardoning and restoring to the privileges of a freeman, the famous captain Luke Day, who for some time past has been confined in the goal of this town.

CHARLESTON, February 6.

Many years ago, when fanaticism was at a higher pitch in New-England than it is now, and before they had a printing press at Boston, the following regulation was among the transcribed laws of the province:

"Ordered, That no person, of whatsoever degree shall presume to brew on Saturday, lest the beer should work on Sunday."

On Tuesday evening, about nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the senate room, at the state house, in this city, which in a short time reduced that spacious and superb edifice to ashes, and destroyed a number of stands of arms, amounting, it is said, to be upwards of 2000, together with several public papers, which were in the room when the fire commenced.

RICHMOND, March 19.

Delegates chosen to serve in the state convention, to be held in June next, viz.

James Innes, esq; for the city of Williamsburg.

Parke Goodall and John C. Littlepage, esquires, for Hanover.

James Monro, and John Dawson, esqrs. for Spotsylvania.

Warner Moore and William M'Kie, esqrs. for Rockbridge.

Andrew Lewis and Thomas Smith, esquires, for Gloucester.

William Grayson and Cuthbert Bullett, esqrs. for Prince William.

The election of Amherst for members to serve in the convention to meet in June next, being stopped at the request of colonel Hugh Rose, when the numbers stood as follows, viz.

William Cabel,	321
Samuel J. Cabel,	313
Hugh Rose,	29
Samuel Meredith	5

The gentlemen elected have ever declared themselves opposed to the federal constitution in the present form; the other two approve it. Six hundred freeholders attended, and those who were prevented from voting, loudly and openly declared themselves in favor of the gentlemen elected.

BALTIMORE, March 7.

A Jamaica newspaper, of the 5th of January, mentions, that his honor the lieutenant governor of that island, had received authentic intelligence from Cape Francois, of the arrival of three frigates and 1500 troops at that place, lately from old France.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity, dated Richmond, March 6, 1788.

"On Monday last his excellency Edmond Randolph and John Marshall, esquires, were elected delegates to the ensuing state convention to represent the county of Henrico; and James Innes, esq; for the city of Williamsburg; all of whom will support the constitution.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity assures a correspondent, that his excellency John Collins, esq. governor of Rhode-Island, is decidedly in favor of the adoption of the federal constitution; he was therefore hurt at seeing in one of the late papers, an attack upon him as being in an opposite principle.

Pittsburgh, April

Wednesday last passed this place, [illegible] Muskingum, general Putnam, accompanied by a number of healthy young men, in order to begin a settlement on the lands purchased of [illegible] by the Ohio company. We understand [illegible] number of families from New-England, will be [illegible] the fall to settle there. May they be enabled to [illegible] their undertaking in peace, and enjoy [illegible] every comfort that will result from their [illegible]

A report having prevailed for some [illegible] that the State-house in the city of Philadelphia had been

SERMON III.

"Say ye not a confederacy, to all to whom this people shall say a confederacy." Isaiah viii. 12.

UNDER pretence of pointing out defects and mischiefs in the new constitution, it is the object of many to prevent any confederation whatever. Men of influence in the several states, who owe it more to local favor, than to extensive abilities, may apprehend that on the large scale, they cannot be considerable; and will therefore wish to have the small wheel within which they move, distinct from any larger one. A snail may work the shell which it inhabits, but let the same body be put into a marine conch, and it will not be able to give it motion.

I found my opinion on the very reasoning of our adversaries; because things are advanced by them, which are calculated merely to take the populace, & which I am convinced they do not themselves believe, viz. the necessity or a bill of rights, &c.

It is private interest that governs them. Some who possess offices may apprehend that those will be abridged; others, that they will not be able to obtain, by the aid of party, local, partial, and ex post facto laws, for their private emolument. A third class may have their eyes upon honorary and lucrative deputations. If each state becomes independent, it must have its foreign ministers, residing abroad, or negociating with the neighbouring commonwealths; and in this case, the little demagogues within their respective sovereignties, will be thrown up into splendid political existence. The Loyal Manning weaver may come to be a negociater of treaties.

There is a class of demagogues superior to these, who would not object to a confederation of two or three states, comprehending that within which they live, because even then they might hope to be considerable. It is on this principle that three confederacies have been suggested, a northern, a southern, and a middle. There would in that case be three sets of legislative, judiciary and executive men, and all the train of officers which would be competent for a greater republic.

But let these be the views of the adversaries or not still their conduct leads to this object. For if we do not adopt the present schedule of confederation, it is not probable that we shall ever agree upon any other. To defeat this, will be the same as to determine that we shall have no confederation at all.—Those who oppose it, might just as well speak out, and "say not a confederacy, to all to whom this people shall say a confederacy."

Foreign Intelligence.

WARSAW, December 5.

THE troops which prince Radzivil has raised at his own expence, for the defence of the republic, amounts already to 7000 men.

Besides a number of Poles who are to serve in the Russian army, several English are expected, who have offered themselves as volunteers.

The brave chevalier Lombard lost his life in the last attack of the Russian floating battery, the boat in which he was being sunk.

The ambition of the Turks is strongly directed to possess the fortress of Kinburn, in order to be sure of Oczakow, which will always be in danger while the Russians keep possession of Kinburn; and who are so well apprised of its value as to fortify it very strongly against all attempts.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 10.

The arrival of a courier here from Vienna, and of one from that of Versailles, occasioned a meeting of the principal persons in administration on the 30th of October, when we understood the president produced a letter from prince Kaunitz, addressed to the grand vizir, in justification of the conduct of the Imperial internuncio, and urging the Turkish government, in the most pressing manner, to liberate the Russian envoy.

We further learn, that an accommodation between the grand seignior and our sovereign is in a train of being effected, in a manner equally satisfactory to the two parties.

HAGUE, December 12.

All the provinces have concurred in the proposition of the province of Utrecht, for concluding a defensive alliance with the courts of London and Ber-

LONDON, December 21.

Mr. Pitt, it is said, has at length come to a final resolution of lowering the duty on Tobacco from 5s to 3d per lb. His original design was to place this article at once under the customs and excise, but after examination the latter was found impracticable, as it would be impossible to take stock with any precision.

Dec. 25. If Mr. Burke's assertion is true, "That Great Britain and Russia united would be a match for the world," the answer given by the Imperial Catherine to the proposals from France, seems to promise that such a union is not far distant. If both countries consider their own interests, it is not far distant, and no doubt can be entertained, but that the interests of both countries are considered, when it is remembered what the present empress has gained for Russia, and what the British administration has gained for Great-Britain.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Dec. 24.

"A report was current here for some days, that an attempt had been made by the Imperial troops on Belgrade. The declarations made by the grand signior, that without the evacuation of the Crimea, he would not consent to a suspension of arms, determined the emperor to throw off the mask, and commence at once hostilities against the Porte. Orders were accordingly dispatched to the army to carry Belgrade by surprise. its garrison consisting of only 400 men. The execution of the project was confided to general Alvinzi, who, in the night between the 3d and 4th of this month, passed the Save, at break of day, over a bridge of boats, and advanced with six regiments of infantry, to within two cannon shot of Belgrade. He was to have been supported in this enterprise by general Gemmingen, with six regiments; but the Danube being tempestuous, he could not gain the opposite shore of that river before the evening; by which delay the whole plan was frustrated.

"General Alvinzi waited some hours for the arrival of the corps under the command of general Gemmingen, to no purpose, and being without artillery, he had not the means of making any attempt on the fortress.

"The pacha of Belgrade, observing the troops, sent an officer to demand on what account the Imperial army appeared in force on the Turkish territories: he was answered that it was not with any hostile view, but on the report of an attack intended to be made on the Imperial Cordon, it had been tho't proper to advance the corps, in order to prevent it.

"After this message had been delivered to the pacha's message, the Austrian general made his retreat with the utmost expedition; so great, indeed, was his precipitation, that it is said one of the regiments, passing the bridge of boats in haste, and some disorder, it gave way, and a great number of the soldiers were drowned in the Save.

"Another report stated the fortress of Belgrade to have been betrayed and delivered up to the Austrian forces. This account came from some Greek merchants, and the authenticity of it was much doubted.

"Yesterday letters from some of the principal officers, confirmed the first relation of the abortive attempt made on the garrison of Belgrade; though it, no doubt, will be the design of government to give another turn to the transaction, rather than acknowledge, that it was the intention to surprise the Ottomans before they had made any declaration of war.

It is accordingly given out, that the Austrian generals crossed the Save, merely to ascertain the truth of a report which had come to them, that the Turks were going to pillage the town of Semlin.

"Fortunately the pacha of Belgrade seemed to be satisfied with the excuse, otherwise it would have been an easy matter for him to take advantage of the disorder our troops were in, and drive them into the Save. This circumstance being considered, it is easy to foresee, that our government will keep profoundly secret their designs in the movement of these troops into the Ottoman territory.

"General de Roucroi, the commander of the artillery, arrived the day before yesterday, from Peterwardin, and was not very well received. He made a report of a state of the garrisons in Hungary, and received directions for the bombardment of Belgrade, the capture of which is the first object. Till that is accomplished, our army cannot act with any degree of energy."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Dec. 18.

"A respectable gentleman of my acquaintance is lately arrived here from France, who assures me, that in almost every town of that kingdom, all sorts of English manufactures were to be purchased at least 50 per cent. cheaper than they could be obtained at the best market in England. I fear the consequences of that ruinous commercial treaty will give Britons cause to curse the strangers of it. The manufactories of France are (as very natural to suppose) merchants

chants in the silk trade in the city of [illegible] have failed in consequence of this [illegible]

American Occurrences

BOSTON, March

Yesterday a resolve passed the honorable [illegible] representatives (but not a very "full" [illegible] majority being but 11) for pardoning and restoring to the privileges of a freeman, the famous [illegible] May, who for some time past has been confined in the goal of this town.

CHARLESTON, February

Many years ago, when fanaticism was at a higher pitch in New-England than it is now, before they had a printing press at Boston, the following regulation was among the transferred laws of the province:

"Ordered, That no person, of whatever degree shall presume to brew on Saturday, lest any one should work on Sunday."

On Tuesday evening, about nine o'clock, fire broke out in the senate room, at the State House, in this city, which in a short time reduced that spacious and superb edifice to ashes, and destroyed a number of stands of arms, amounting, it is said, to upwards of 2000, together with several public papers. Others were in the room when the fire commenced.

RICHMOND, March 19.

Delegates chosen to serve in the state convention, to be held in June next, viz.

James Innes, esq; for the city of Williamsburg.

Parke Goodall and John C. Littlepage, esquires, for Hanover.

James Monro, and John Dawson, esquires, for Spotsylvania.

Warner Moore and William M'Kee, esquires, for Rockbridge.

Andrew Lewis and Thomas Smith, esquires, for Gloucester.

William Grayson and Cuthbert Bullitt, esquires, for Prince William.

The election of Amherst for members to serve in the convention to meet in June next, being postponed at the request of colonel Hugh Rose, who had been chosen, stood as follows, viz.

William Cabel,
Samuel J. Cabel,
Hugh Rose,
Samuel Meredith.

The gentlemen elected have ever declared themselves opposed to the federal constitution in the present form; the other two approve it. Six hundred freeholders attended, and those who were prevented from voting, loudly and openly declared themselves in favor of the gentlemen elected.

BALTIMORE, March 7.

A Jamaica newspaper, of the 5th of January, mentions, that his honor the lieutenant governor of that island, had received authentic intelligence from Cape Francois, of the arrival of three frigates and 1500 troops at that place, lately from old France.

PHILADELPHIA, March

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of [illegible]

Richmond, March 6.

"On Monday last his excellency Edmund Randolph and John Marshall, esquires, were chosen delegates to the ensuing state convention for the county of Henrico; and James [illegible] for the city of Williamsburg; all of whom [illegible] the constitution.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity [illegible] respondent, that his excellency John [illegible] governor of Rhode-Island, is decided [illegible] the adoption of the federal constitution [illegible] therefore hurt at seeing in one of the [illegible] attack upon him as being in an opposite

Pittsburgh, April

Wednesday last passed this place, [illegible] Muskingum, general Putnam, [illegible] number of healthy young men, in order [illegible] settlement on the lands purchased [illegible] the Ohio company. We understand [illegible] families from New-England, will [illegible] to settle there. May they be enabled [illegible] their undertaking in peace, and [illegible] every comfort that will result from [illegible]

A report having prevailed for [illegible] the State-house in the city of [illegible]

destroyed by fire, we can assure the public that it is entirely groundless, as accounts received as late as the 23d ult. contain no such information.

At a convention begun and held for the district of Kentucky, at Danville, in the county of Mercer, on the 17th day of September, 1787, Resolved, that this convention do fix the 31st day of December, 1788, to be the time on which the authority of the commonwealth of Virginia, and of its laws over the district of Kentucky, shall cease and determine forever, under the exceptions specified in the act, entitled, "An act concerning the erecting the district of Kentucky into an independent state."

Resolved, as the opinion of this convention, that a convention shall be elected with full power and authority to frame and establish a fundamental constitution of government, for the proposed state, and to declare what laws shall be in force therein, until the same be abrogated or altered by the legislative authority, acting under the constitution so to be framed and established.

A correspondent observes, that the human mind, like a fluid, moves from under any pressure, and by changing places retains its equality. The United States of America are at this time possessed of the finest country in the world, much the greater part is yet to people. When a family finds itself oppressed by the exorbitant demands of a landlord, it immediately relieves itself by removing into our forests of liberty, retains its independent spirit, and by the change obtains property. The emigration to these back countries is the consequence naturally resulting from a degree of oppression, and is a circumstance highly favorable to liberty. That mind is an honor to its country, which braves all the difficulties of forming new settlements in a wilderness, rather than add to the wealth and power of any individual, by submitting to the slightest oppression.

Meteorological Observations, taken at Venango, (Lat. 41 deg. 24 min. 1 sec. with Farenheit's thermometer.)

January 9th, 1788, 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M. 12 deg. above extreme cold---clear, wind light, N. W.---18 inches snow on the ground. 9 o'clock, blustering with snow for three hours. 12 o'clock. 23 deg. above extreme cold, clear, light wind. 4 1-2 o'clock, 27 deg. above extreme cold, calm and clear. 6 o'clock, 1 1-2 deg. above extreme cold, clear exceeding still. 7 3-4 o'clock, 8 deg. below extreme cold, clear and still. 10 o'clock, mercury in the bottom of the tube.

Jan. 10. 7 o'clock, A. M. mercury in the bulb, and took two minutes with the heat of the thumb applied to the bulb to raise the mercury into the tube, and when raised to the point of extreme cold, fell again into the bulb in two and one third minutes. 10 o'clock, 1 deg. below extreme cold, clear, wind high, N. W. 12 o'clock, 6 deg. above extreme cold, clear. 4 1-2 o'clock, 7 deg. above extreme cold, clear and still. 10 o'clock, mercury down, still and clear.

Jan. 11. 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M. much the same as yesterday morning.

The following piece appeared in our paper of August 26th, 1786, and is again inserted at the request of some of our subscribers.

To the people of the United States.

(Concluded from our last.)

THE people of America have mistaken the meaning of the word sovereignty: hence each state pretends to be sovereign. In Europe it is applied only to those states which possess the power of making war and peace---of forming treaties and the like. As this power belongs only to congress, they are the only sovereign power in the United States.

We commit a similar mistake in our ideas of the word independent. No individual state as such has any claim to independence. She is independent only in union with her sister states in congress.

To transform the principles, morals, and manners of our citizens to our republican forms of government, it is absolutely necessary that knowledge of every kind should be disseminated through every part of the United States.

For this purpose, let congress, instead of laying out a million of dollars in building a federal town, appropriate only a fourth part of that sum in founding a federal university, let every thing connected with government, such as history, the law of nations, the civil law, the municipal law of the country, and the principles of commerce, be taught by competent professors. Let masters be employed likewise to teach gunnery, fortification, and every art connected with defensive and offensive war. Above all, let a professor of what is called in European universities, economy, be established in this general seminary. His business should be to unfold the principles and practice of agriculture and manufactures of all kinds; and to enable him to make his lectures more extensively useful, congress should support a travelling correspondent for him, who should visit all the nations of Europe, and transmit to him, from time to time, all the discoveries and improvements that are made in agriculture and manufactures. To this seminary young men would be encouraged to repair, after completing their academical studies in the colleges of their respective states. The honors and offices of the United States should, after a while, be confined to persons who had imbibed federal and republican ideas in this university.

For the purpose of diffusing knowledge, as well as extending the living principle of government to every part of the United States; every state, city, county, village, and township in the union, should be tied together by means of the post-office. This is the true non-electric wire of government. It is the only means of conveying heat and light to every individual in the federal commonwealth. Sweden, lost her liberties, says the abbe Raynal, because her citizens were so scattered, that they had no means of acting in concert with each other. It should be a constant injunction to the post masters to convey newspapers free of all charge for postage. They are not only the vehicles of knowledge and intelligence, but the centinels of the liberties of our country.

The conduct of some of these strangers who have visited our country since the peace, and who fill the British papers with accounts of our distresses, shews as great a want of good sense as it does of good nature. They see nothing but the foundation and walls of the temple of liberty, and they undertake to judge of the whole fabric.

Our own citizens act a still more absurd part, when they cry out, after the experience of three or four years, that we are not proper materials for republican government. Remember, we assumed these forms of government in a hurry, before we were prepared for them. Let every man exert himself in promoting virtue and knowledge in our country, and we shall soon become good republicans. Look at the steps by which governments have been changed or rendered stable in Europe. Read the history of Great Britain. Her boasted government has risen out of wars---and rebellions that lasted above sixty years. The united states are travelling peaceably into order and good government. They know no strife---but what arises from the collision of opinions: and in three years, they have advanced further in the road to stability and happiness, than most of the nations in Europe have done, in as many centuries.

There is but one path that can lead the United States to destruction, and that is their extent of territory. It was probably to effect this, that Great Britain ceded to us so much waste land. But even this path may be avoided. Let but one new state be exposed to sale at a time; and let the land office be shut up till every part of this new state is settled.

I am extremely sorry to find a passion for retirement so universal among the patriots and heroes of the war. They resemble skilful mariners, who, after exerting themselves to preserve a ship from sinking in a storm, in the middle of the ocean, drop asleep as soon as the waves subside, and leave the care of their lives and property, during the remainder of the voyage, to sailors without knowledge or experience. Every man in a republic is public property. His time and talents, his youth, his manhood, his old age, nay more, life, all belong to his country.

Patriots of 1774, 1775, 1776,---heroes of 1778, 1779, 1780! come forward! your country demands your services. Philosophers and friends to mankind, come forward! your country demands your studies and speculations! Lovers of peace and order, who declined taking part in the late war, come forward! your country forgives your timidity, and demands your influence and advice! Hear her proclaiming in sighs and groans, in her governments, in her finances, in her trade, in her manufactures, in her morals, and in her manners, "The revolution is not over."

NESTOR.

On a Pipe of Tobacco.

SWEET charm of gloomy solitude!
Enliv'ning spark! unblemish'd clay!
Which clears my brain from humours rude
And drives corroding care away.
Tobacco! solace of my soul!
In thee life's fleeting scenes I view!
As round thy sable column roll,
Or, borne on air, their paths pursue:
In thee let boasting mortal see
That which himself shall quickly be,
A cinder, tipp'd with vital flame,
Like smoke his wand'ring fancies soar,
Like thee appears---just bears a name,
Passes away, and is no more.

THE partnership of William Braden and Thomas Wylie having dissolved by mutual consent, on the 31st of March last; all persons indebted to, or having accounts against said partnership, are requested to bring them prepared for settlement, to Messrs. George Wallace and Adamson Pannehill, or either of them, who are fully authorised to adjust and settle the same; every indulgence will be given to those who make settlements by the 30th day of April inst. those who neglect, may expect to meet with the fate too frequent with delinquents, which will be disagreeable to us, and distressing to themselves; they therefore hope, that the indulgence already given, will be a sufficient apology for insisting on a settlement.

Pittsburgh, April 4, 1788.

TO be sold by public vendue, on the first day of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, a Tract of LAND, containing 100 acres, warranted and surveyed, a quantity of clear land under good fence, a tolerable good house and double barn, with other convenient buildings, well watered and timbered, laying near Mr. Henderson's meeting house on Brush creek; also, grain in the ground, with horses, cows, hogs, houshold furniture, a good still, and many other things too tedious to mention, Attendance will be given by

JOHN BELL.

April 3, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Washington county, two miles and an half from Catfish, near Leets mill, about the last of October, two trespassing creatures, viz. A gray mare, about ten years old, no brand or other marks, about fourteen hands high, had a bell on. The other a horse, about thirteen hands high, some white on his nose, one glass eye, no brands, supposed to be old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

DAVID CLARK.

THE partnership of Braden and Wylie expired on the first day of April. As difficulties have arisen in the settlement of their accounts, the subscriber forbids all persons indebted to the said partnership, from paying any money to William Braden, unless he is present.

THOMAS WYLIE.

Pittsburgh, April 4, 1788.

The Famous HORSE

CHATHAM;

WILL cover mares this season at the stable of Robert Clarke, in Hanna's town, from the 1st of April to the 1st of July, at the low rate of twenty five shillings the season, and one bushel of good oats when the mare is brought. Chatham is a beautiful dark bay, sixteen hands high, and well made for either draft or saddle, he will recommend himself without giving any long preamble of his pedigree, altho' perhaps equal to any in the state. The money to be paid the first of October next. Linen cloth or dressed flax will be taken in payment, at a generous price, by

GEORGE CLARKE.

March 20, 1788.

The Famous HORSE

DOVE,

WILL cover this season at the stable of the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, at the low rate of Four Dollars and one bushel of oats, or Two Dollars the single leap; the season continues until the last of June.

Dove was got by Old Dove, out of the Wildair Mare, which were imported in one ship. It is needless to give a genealogy of his being full blooded, or half or quarter blooded; but his figure and breed are much esteemed in the parts from whence he was bro't where he got many colts, which, it is allowed, will be equal to himself, and his dropping colts will shew more at large, as he covered here last year.

JAMES CHA[illegible]

April 4, 1788.

SECRETARY's OFFICE.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons desirous of contracting for opening and making good the road lately surveyed from Frankstown branch of Juniata in Bedford county, to Conemaugh in the county of Westmoreland, and from thence down the south side of said river, to the mouth of the Loyalhannon; that proposals for making the road will be received at the office aforesaid, until the first day of April next.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

This road is to be fifty feet in width, except in such places as require digging, where it is to be only twelve feet.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, December 22, 1787.

WEREAS divers inhabitants of the county of Bedford, have prayed that the state high way, appointed by act of assembly of the 29th of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, may be confirmed and made good: And Whereas the monies appropriated by the said act of assembly, are insufficient for making the said road sixty feet wide as the law directs, and council being desirous of complying with the said request as far as the money appropriated will admit; therefore,

Ordered, That such part of the said road as leads from this side of Sideling Hill to the opposite side of Ray's Hill, in the county of Bedford, be cleared and made good and sufficient, to be twelve feet wide on the sides of the hills, or among the rocks, and not less than twenty feet wide on the other ground, and room to be made for not less than three waggons to draw off to the one side in the narrow places, at a convenient diffance for others to pass by, and the waters to run next to the hill side.

Ordered, That public notice be given that proposals for doing the aforesaid work, will be received at the Secretary's Office in Philadelphia, until the first day of April next.

Extract from the Minutes,
JAMES TRIMBLE,

For Charles Biddle, Secretary.

To be Sold or Rented for a Term of Years,
STONEY CREEK Plantation.

THE situation and improvements are so well known that those who travel that way are well satisfied that it is a profitable stage, and well calculated with respect to its distance from the town of Bedford, and also from Ligonier or the Nine Mile for a resting stage. There may be upwards of one hundred and fifty acres of meadow made; there is already a blacksmith's shop and all the necessary tools fitting for that trade on the premises; the tools are new and in good order, and another article makes it still more valuable, that is, stone coal, all around it, and I am informed there is some on the plantation, the coal is to be found within forty perches of the shop, and pine timber plenty. Those who are inclined to buy or rent will please to send their proposals to the subscriber in the town of Bedford.

BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

N. B. He has also several small plantations near the town of Bedford, well improved, to be sold or rented. February 20, 1788.

Bedford, February 8, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make payment against the first day of April next, otherwise they may expect to be treated as the law directs.

Grain, meat or flax will be taken at market price.

BARNARD DOUGHERTY

WHEREAS Thomas Chambers of this place, pretends to have a title to the lot which I now live on, and in my possession, as the said Thomas Chambers may perhaps sell it to some person ignorant of my claim, I hereby inform the public that I conceive myself to have the best title to the said lot, and that I shall hold it until I am put out by due course of law.

JOHN DOUSMAN.

Pittsburg, March 18, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are once more requested to make payments before the first of May next (which will be twelve months forbearance since his last advertisement) his friends and customers may be assured that the necessity he will be under of commencing suits at that time against his delinquent debtors, will be very distressing to himself, and informs them that country produce of any kind will be received in payment at market price, until the first of June next, but as the present contract will expire in that month, the demand for produce will consequently cease. Nothing but cash will be received for whatever balances will remain due after that period.

Pittsburgh, March 15. JAMES O'HARA.

Just Published and to be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, the

PITTSBURGH ALMANAC, OR

WESTERN EPHEMERIS,
For the Year of our Lord 1788.

Which may be had at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable Terms.

*** The calculations for this Almanac are made with the greatest exactness to answer the meridian of the Western Country.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be sold for Cash, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Isaac Craig & Co. at their Distillery.

Pittsburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

ANDREW M'INTIRE.
Windsor Chair Maker.

HAS commenced business in Pittsburgh, near the upper end of Front street, where he makes all sorts of Windsor chairs in the most approved manner, and is determined to dispose of them on the most reasonable terms.

SEVERAL Kentucke Boats

Will be here for sale in the course of next month, by *Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in Pittsburgh.* *Feb.* 19.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living near the forks of Chartiers creek, Washington county, Cecil township, two Horses, the one a Sorrel with a large blaze in his face, about 14 hands high, had the pole evil, neither brand nor ear mark, had a bell tied round its neck with a rope; the other a Brown, about 13 hands high, a small star in the forehead, no brand but several saddle marks, and a lump on the ham of the right hind leg, has had the fistula and is sunk in the crest, of a chunky make, and his hoofs is crooked. Whoever takes up said horses, and secures them so that the owner may have them again, shall receive Four Dollars reward and reasonable charges, paid by

SUSANNA NEIL.

March 18, 1788.

German Almanacs for the Year 1788, for sale at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

FLAX.

A Generous price, in cash or goods, will be given for a quantity of well heckled flax.

Enquire of the printers.

Pittsburg, Feb. 1, 1788.

TO BE LET,

(And entered on the 25th of April.)

A NEAT well finished house in Second Street with a Store, Cellar, Garden, and every convenience suitable for a small family. Enquire of

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1788.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living on Chartiers creek, near colonel Nevill's, in Washington county, Cecil township, the 20th of last May, a Black Horse, a natural trotter, his feet all white, no brand, about 8 or 9 years old: he has been praised and recorded by Matthew M'Connel, Esquire, and advertised at Washington and several other places. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM DONAHEY.

March 19, 1788.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond of two hundred pounds, bearing date the 11th of March, 1788, by us the subscribers, for we are determined not to pay it, being prisoners at the time we gave it, and compelled thereto.

HENRY HART,
HENRY SMITH,

March 17, 1788.

AN APPRENTICE to the Printing Business is wanted by the printers. A lad of fourteen or fifteen years of age, of good character, and decent connexions, who can read and write well, will be received on a good footing.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the seventeenth inst. a certain Nicholas Welsh, Had on when he went away a light gray cloth coat, lined with flannel, brown waistcoat and overalls, patched shoes, an old wool hat. He is about 5 feet eight inches high, with short brown hair, a native Irishman, about twenty six years of age. Any person who will secure him in Greensburgh gaol, or bring him to the subscriber near Pittsburgh, shall have the above reward.

CHARLES DUKE.

WANTED,

A Tenant of good character, who is qualified for clearing a quantity of woodland, on a tract of the subscriber's, situate on the Alleghany river, about four miles and an half from Pittsburg, in Guyah Sutho's bottom, may have good terms, and length of time sufficient to make them ample amends for such improvements as shall be agreed upon. Application can be made to the subscriber at Wingfield New Mills on Chartiers creek.

EDWARD BUTLER.

N. B. As several persons are said to have cut timber off said tract of land for lumber brought to Pittsburgh, any person who will lodge information against such thieves or their employers, or any of them, shall have Two Dollars reward, on his or their being convicted.

Washington County, March 25, 1788.